

*C*ounty Snapshots are published by the Labor Market Information Division (LMID) of the California Employment Development Department (EDD) to provide a labor force profile of California counties and highlight employment trends and growth. The LMID regularly collects, analyzes, and publishes information about California's labor market, which consists of approximately 17 million workers and more than one million employers. In addition to employment and unemployment data, the LMID provides economic planning information, industry and occupational information, social and demographic information, and a host of other statistics.

*County Snapshots* include Benchmark labor force data and industry employment. Labor force data assess and calculate California's civilian labor force, employment, unemployment, and unemployment rate. These data are based on the place of residence. Industry employment data provide counts of the number of persons employed by industry, based on place of work, as classified by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

The new North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) replaces the previously used Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Many industries are not comparable between the SIC and NAICS classification systems. NAICS identifies hundreds of new, emerging, and advanced technology industries. NAICS also reorganizes industries into more meaningful sectors—especially in the service-providing segments of the economy.

Due to this conversion, county-level industry employment data for California counties belonging to a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) were not available at the time of publication. Data provided in the 2003 *County Snapshots* for these counties reflect the multi-county data. Additional changes in this year's publication include an expanded occupational analysis, using SIC-based industry and occupational projections. The incorporation of NAICS with projections data is scheduled for the summer of 2004.

A complete explanation of these data and additional information are available from the LMID's Web site located at [www.calmis.ca.gov](http://www.calmis.ca.gov). Additional *County Snapshots* and contact information for local labor market consultants may also be obtained through LMID at (916) 262-2162.



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Created in 1850, Santa Clara is one of California's Original 27 counties. The county is named after Mission Santa Clara, which was established in 1777 and named for Saint Clara of Assisi, Italy. The name "Clara" means "clear" or "bright."

Santa Clara is the largest county in the San Francisco Bay Area, measuring approximately 1,316 square miles. The fertile Santa Clara Valley runs the entire length of the county from north to south, with the hills of the Diablo Range on the east and the Santa Cruz Mountains on the west. Salt marshes and wetlands lie in the northwestern portion of the county, adjacent to the waters of San Francisco Bay.

Located south of San Francisco Bay, Santa Clara County is part of one of the state's busiest urban areas—the San Francisco Bay Area. There are nine counties which significantly contribute to the economy of the Bay Area as an urban center: Alameda, Contra Costa, San Mateo, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, Solano, Santa Clara, and Sonoma. Santa Clara shares borders with Santa Cruz and San Mateo counties to the west, Stanislaus and Merced counties to the east, San Benito County to the south, and Alameda County, its neighbor to the north.

According to Department of Finance estimates, Santa Clara County's population is more than 1.7 million. The cities of Gilroy, Los Altos Hills, and Milpitas recorded the highest percentage of growth; from 2001 to 2002, all three increased in population by 2 percent or more. The city of San Jose is the county's largest with a population of 925,000. Overall, Santa Clara ranks as the fifth-highest populated county in California, and its population is projected to reach almost 2.2 million by 2020.

Northwestern Santa Clara County is part of an area known as the Silicon Valley, an industrial region centered around the southern shores of San Francisco Bay. The name was derived from a dense concentration of electronics and computer companies located there. After thriving for several years, these industries began a decline in 2001 that continued in 2002.

2002 annual average statistics show that Santa Clara's civilian labor force of more than 958,000, is down almost 48,000 from the previous year. In addition, the county's unemployment rate rose dramatically in 2002, up 3.8 percentage points to a rate of 8.4 percent. This is significantly higher than California's rate of 6.7 percent for the same year.

Although the industry experienced an overall loss of 37,000 jobs in 2002, manufacturing is still the largest industry in Santa Clara, providing more than 23 percent of all employment. Almost all of the job loss (35,000) occurred in durable goods manufacturing, specifically the computer and electronic product manufacturing sector (26,800). Jobs in the manufacture of semiconductor and electronic components were down by 11,000.

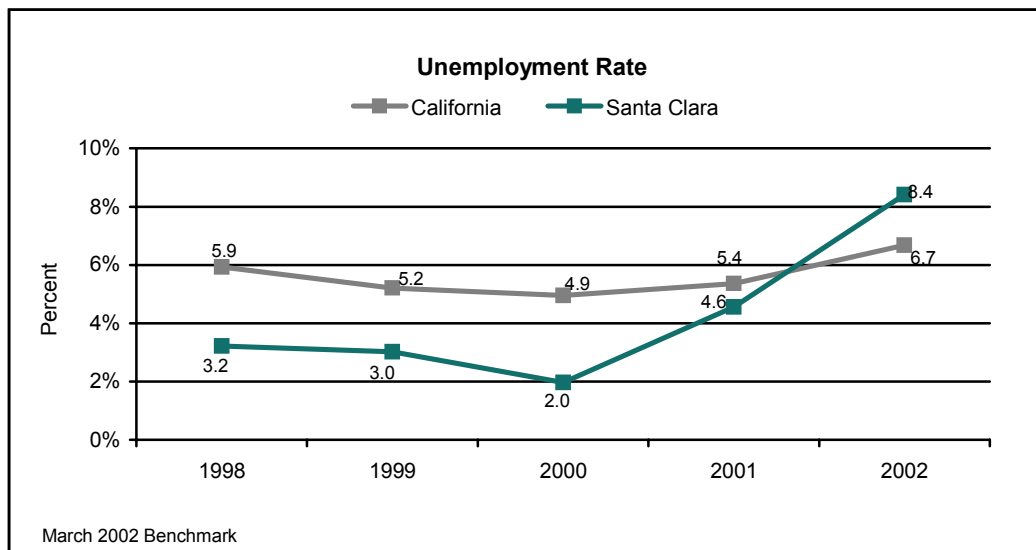
Santa Clara County's professional and business services industries make up almost 19 percent of all employment. These industries peaked at close to 226,000 jobs in the year 2000, but declined the next two years to a level of 172,500 in 2002, a loss of more than 53,000 jobs. Within these industries, administrative and support services lost 13,200 jobs in 2002, while jobs in computer systems design and related services were down 12,500.

Jobs in trade, transportation and utilities make up 14.7 percent of employment, while government provides 97,900 jobs, or 10.7 percent of total employment. Government (one of only two major industries to gain jobs in 2002) added 3,300 new jobs; 97 percent, (3,200) of these were in local government.

In the last two years, Santa Clara County has experienced substantial declines in civilian labor force as well as industry employment. These combined factors have resulted in a significant increase in unemployment.

## LABOR FORCE

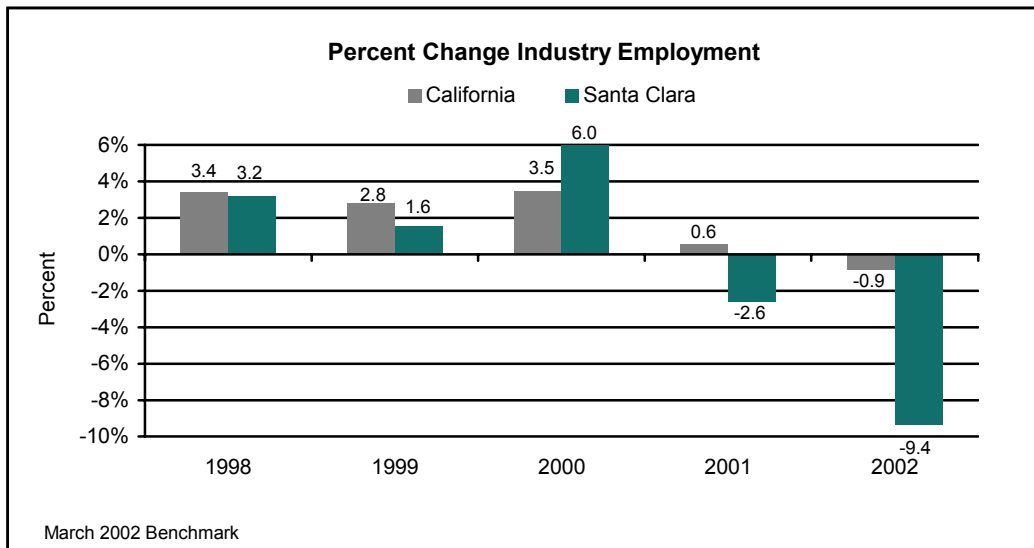
**Civilian unemployment** includes individuals who are not working but are able, available, and actively looking for work. Individuals who are waiting to be recalled from a layoff, and individuals waiting to report to a new job are also considered to be unemployed. The **unemployment rate** is the number of unemployed as a percentage of the labor force. Over the years 1998 to 2000, Santa Clara enjoyed declining unemployment, significantly lower than the rate for California. In the year 2001, however, a significant loss in industry employment resulted in rising unemployment. Although unemployment was on the rise statewide, Santa Clara's 2002 rate exceeds California's rate of 6.7 percent.



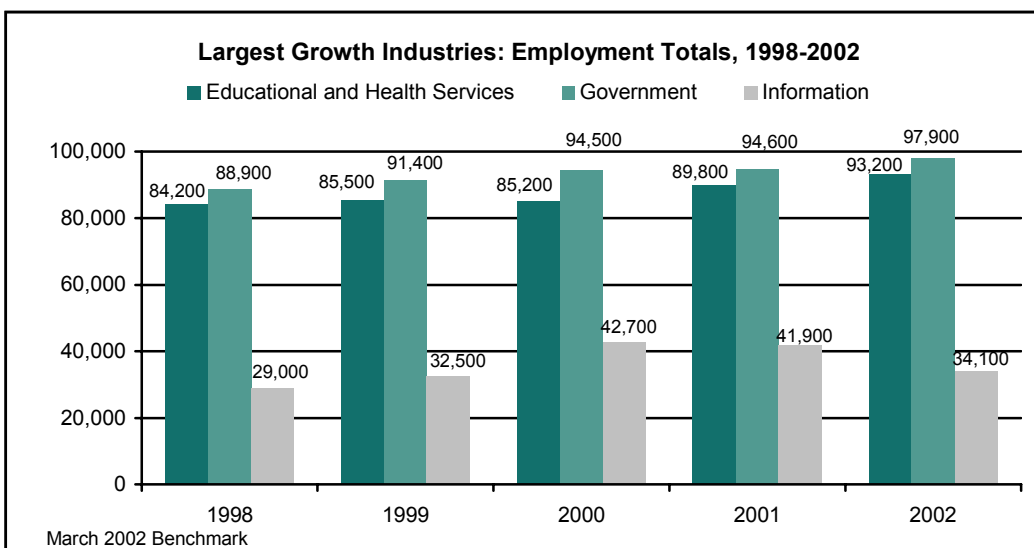
**Labor force** data, as shown below, accounts for civilians who are age 16 or older and who are working or looking for work. Santa Clara County's annual average figures show significant gains and losses since 1998. The county's civilian labor force numbers in 2002 fell below 1998 levels, recording an overall decline of 600. **Employment** and **unemployment** figures reflect the employment status of individuals by **place of residence**. Counts of employment by **place of work** are referred to as **industry employment** totals (see pages 5 and 6).

Labor Force Statistics	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Labor Force	958,800	965,500	1,001,800	1,005,800	958,200
Employment	927,900	936,300	982,000	960,000	877,600
Unemployment	30,900	29,200	19,800	45,800	80,600
Unemployment Rate	3.2%	3.0%	2.0%	4.6%	8.4%
					2002 Benchmark

From 1998 to 2000, Santa Clara's industry employment added 73,500 jobs, cumulative growth of 7.6 percent. In 2001, the county experienced the loss of almost 27,000 jobs, followed by an even greater loss of 94,300 jobs in 2002. Hardest hit was manufacturing; the industry recorded a loss of 42,500 over the profiled period, with 37,000 of those jobs lost in 2002 alone. Manufacturing losses in Santa Clara, home to Silicon Valley, concentrated in the computer and electronic product component; these losses reflect the troubled economy of high technology industries nationwide. California also recorded declining industry employment in 2002 (-0.9 percentage point).



During the 1998–2002 period, Santa Clara County's largest growth industries were educational and health services, government, leisure and hospitality, and information. Educational and health services added 9,000 jobs, with health care and social assistance accounting for 62 percent (5,600 jobs). Government also gained 9,000, with local government accounting for 9,400 jobs, helping to offset losses in federal government employment. Information expanded by 5,100 jobs over the profiled period; Internet service providers and Web search portals accounted for nearly all of the gain.



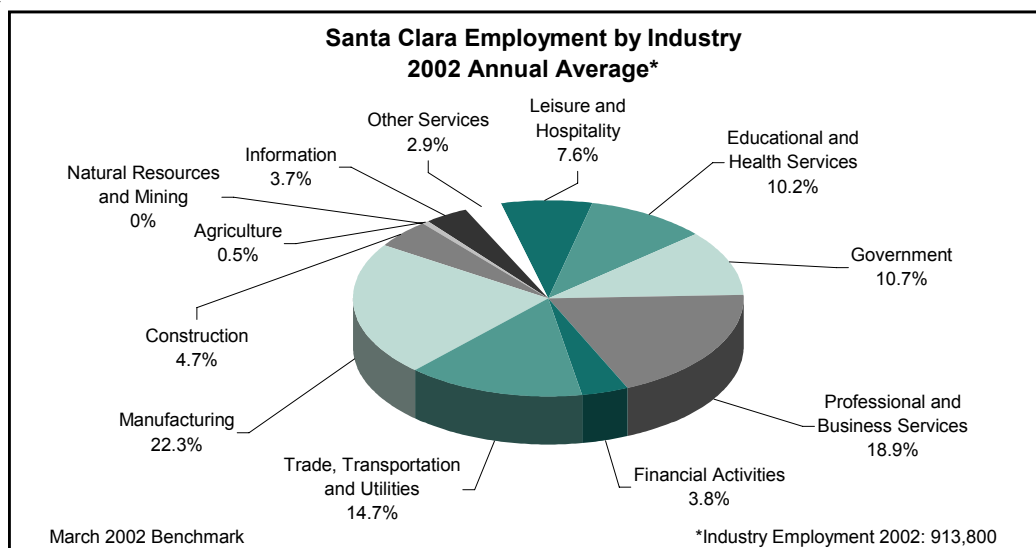
## INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

In the table below, Santa Clara County's **industry employment** totals are given for the period 1998–2002. Employment growth occurred in several industries: natural resources and mining; construction; information; financial activities; educational and health services; leisure and hospitality; and government. In 2002, manufacturing, professional and

Employment by Industry	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Agriculture	5,200	5,300	5,000	4,600	4,500
Natural Resources and Mining	200	200	200	200	300
Construction	41,100	44,600	47,400	47,800	42,900
Manufacturing	246,100	234,900	251,700	240,600	203,600
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	143,100	146,200	150,400	145,200	134,600
Information	29,000	32,500	42,700	41,900	34,100
Financial Activities	33,800	34,200	34,000	35,200	34,900
Professional and Business Services	196,700	207,100	225,800	210,000	172,500
Educational and Health Services	84,200	85,500	85,200	89,800	93,200
Leisure and Hospitality	66,700	68,600	71,400	72,000	69,100
Other Services	26,400	26,100	26,700	26,300	26,300
Government	88,900	91,400	94,500	94,600	97,900
<b>Industry Employment Total*</b>	<b>961,500</b>	<b>976,600</b>	<b>1,035,000</b>	<b>1,008,100</b>	<b>913,800</b>

*2002 Benchmark*

business services, and trade, transportation and utilities were the largest employers in Santa Clara. Combined, these industries provided almost 56 percent of the county's total employment. Despite the loss of 37,000 jobs, manufacturing made up the greatest share, over 22 percent, with a majority of the jobs in durable goods manufacturing. The only major industry to gain jobs in 2002 was government, mostly in local education, and city and county government.



\*Totals may not add, due to rounding.

**Services** is the fastest and largest growth industry in Santa Clara, using the Standard Industrial Classification system (SIC).<sup>\*</sup> Services is expected to add 119,300 jobs during the projection period, growth of more than 35 percent. The occupations listed below are those likely to have the most job gains. By SIC definition, services includes establishments such as: hotels and other lodging places; personal, business, repair and amusement services; health, legal, engineering and other professional services; educational institutions; membership organizations, and other services. In Santa Clara, despite losses in high-technology manufacturing, high-technology services industries continue to grow.

### Fastest Projected Growth Industries 1999–2006

	Percent Growth	Job Growth
<b>Services</b>	<b>35.8%</b>	<b>119,300</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>22.0%</b>	<b>10,000</b>
<b>Retail Trade</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>23,600</b>

## Electrical and Electronic Engineers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 12,493 (Annual Job Openings – 1,785)

**Salary** **Computer Software Engineers (Applications)** Mean Annual Wage – \$89,904; Median Hourly Wage – \$43.32. **Computer Software Engineers (System Software)** – \$93,016; – \$44.67. **Computer Hardware Engineers** – \$96,360; – \$46.49. **Electrical Engineers** – \$89,626; – \$42.78. **Electronics Engineers (except Computer)** – \$79,743; – \$37.42.

**Nature Of Work** **Computer Software Engineers (Applications)** develop, create, and modify general computer applications software or specialized utility programs. **Computer Software Engineers (System Software)** research, design, and test operating systems-level software, compilers, and network distribution software for medical, industrial, military, communications, aerospace, business, scientific, and general computing applications. **Computer Hardware Engineers** research design, and test computer or computer-related equipment for commercial, industrial, military or scientific use. **Electrical Engineers** design, test, or supervise the manufacturing and installation of electrical equipment, components, or systems for commercial, industrial, military, or scientific use. **Electrical Engineers (except Computer)** research, design, and test electronic components and systems for commercial, industrial, military, or scientific use utilizing knowledge of electronic theory and materials properties.

**Education** Bachelor's degree.

## Computer Systems Analysts

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 6,650 (Annual Job Openings – 950)

**Salary** Mean Annual Wage – \$76,080; Median Hourly Wage – \$36.05

**Nature Of Work** Analyze science, engineering, business, and all other data processing problems for application to electronic data processing systems. Analyze user requirements, procedures, and problems to automate or improve existing systems and review computer system capabilities, workflow, and scheduling limitations. May analyze or recommend commercially software.

**Education** Bachelor's degree.

## Computer Support Specialist

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 5,820 (Annual Job Openings – 831)

**Salary** Mean Annual Wage – \$58,484; Median Hourly Wage – \$26.42

**Nature Of Work** Provide technical assistance to computer system users. Answer questions or resolve computer problems for clients in person, via telephone, or from remote location. May provide assistance concerning the use of computer hardware and software, including printing, installation, word processing, electronic mail, and operating systems.

**Education** Bachelor's degree.

## Computer Programmers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 3,682 (Annual Job Openings – 526)

**Salary** Mean Annual Wage – \$74,268; Median Hourly Wage – \$36.38

**Nature Of Work** Convert project specifications and statements of problems and procedures to detailed logical flow charts for coding into computer language. Develop and write computer programs to store, locate, and retrieve specific documents, data, and information. May program Web sites.

**Education** Bachelor's degree.

**Note:** Projections for the 1999–2006 period were developed based on historical employment that reflects the tremendous growth of high-technology and Internet industries during the 1980s and 1990s. As a result the projected employment of many computer-related occupations may appear to be inflated based on current economic conditions. However, it should be noted that these projections extend over a long enough period to overcome these fluctuations in the business cycle and that these industries are expected to recover and grow by 2008.

<sup>\*</sup>The projections of employment by industry and occupation will incorporate NAICS codes with the release of the 2002-2012 data in Summer 2004.

## OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT

**Construction** is the second-fastest growth industry in Santa Clara, according to the 1999–2006 industry projections.\* Santa Clara County is estimated to experience growth of 22 percent or 10,000 jobs in this industry during the seven-year period. As defined by the SIC, construction includes new work, additions, alterations, reconstruction, installations, and repairs. Three types of construction are covered: building construction by general contractors; heavy construction; and construction activity by other special trade contractors. Special trade contractors are primarily engaged in specialized construction activities, such as plumbing, painting, and electrical work.

### Carpenters

*1999–2006 Projected Job Openings* – 1,140 (Annual Job Openings – 163)

*Salary* Mean Annual Wage – \$45,461; Median Hourly Wage – \$20.64

*Nature Of Work* Construct, erect, install, or repair structures and fixtures made of wood, such as concrete forms; building frameworks, including partitions, joists, studding, and rafters; wood stairways, window and door frames, and hardwood floors. May install cabinets, siding, drywall, and batt , or roll insulation.

*Education* Long-term on-the-job training.



### Electricians

*1999–2006 Projected Job Openings* – 1,019 (Annual Job Openings – 146)

*Salary* Mean Annual Wage – \$56,866; Median Hourly Wage – \$24.81

*Nature Of Work* Install, maintain, and repair electrical wiring, equipment, and fixtures. Ensure that work is in accordance with relevant codes. May install or service streetlights, intercom systems, or electrical control systems.

*Education* Long-term on-the-job training.

### First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers

*1999–2006 Projected Job Openings* – 498 (Annual Job Openings – 71)

*Salary* Mean Annual Wage – \$70,795; Median Hourly Wage – \$34.57

*Nature Of Work* Directly supervise and coordinate activities of construction or extractive workers.

*Education* Work experience.

### Plumbers, Pipefitters, Steamfitters

*1999–2006 Projected Job Openings* – 430 (Annual Job Openings – 61)

*Salary* Mean Annual Wage – \$59,990; Median Hourly Wage – \$27.97

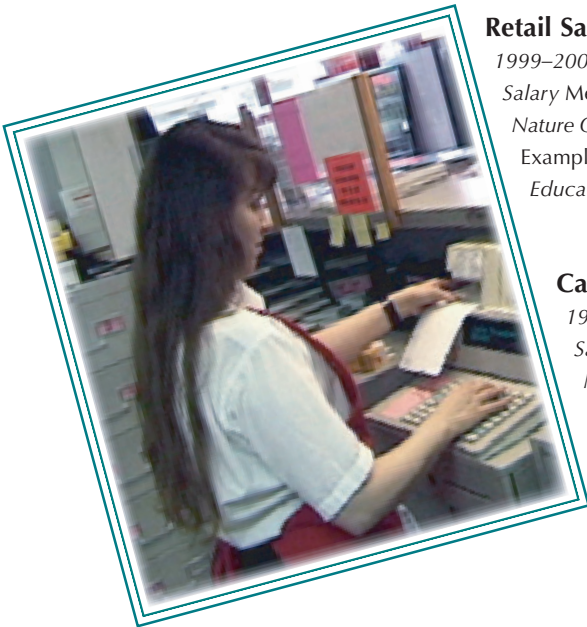
*Nature Of Work* Assemble, install, alter, and repair pipelines or pipe systems that carry water, steam, air, or other liquids or gases. May install heating and cooling equipment and mechanical control systems.

*Education* Employees in these occupations usually need one or two years of training involving both on-the-job experience and informal training with experienced workers. Most occupations require training in vocational schools, related on-the-job experience, or an associate's degree. Some may require a bachelor's degree.



\*The projections of employment by industry and occupation will incorporate NAICS codes with the release of the 2002–2012 data in Summer 2004.

**Retail trade** is the third-fastest growth industry in Santa Clara, according to the 1999–2006 industry projections.\* The county is estimated to experience growth of 17.6 percent or 23,600 jobs in this industry during the seven-year period. As defined by the SIC, retail trade establishments sell merchandise to the general public for personal or household consumption and are classified by kind of business according to the principal lines of commodities sold (groceries, hardware, etc.), or the usual trade designation (drug store, cigar store, etc.). Retail trade includes employment in areas such as building materials and garden supplies; general merchandise stores; food stores; automotive dealers and service stations; apparel and accessory stores; furniture and home furnishings stores; eating and drinking places; and other miscellaneous retail.



### Retail Salespersons

*1999–2006 Projected Job Openings* – 5,644 (Annual Job Openings – 806)

*Salary* Mean Annual Wage – \$24,800; Median Hourly Wage – \$9.62

*Nature Of Work* Sell merchandise, such as furniture, appliances, or apparel in retail establishment.

Examples: Car Dealer; Wallpaper Salesperson.

*Education* Short-term on-the-job training.

### Cashiers

*1999–2006 Projected Job Openings* – 3,303 (Annual Job Openings – 472)

*Salary* Mean Annual Wage – \$20,802; Median Hourly Wage – \$8.76

*Nature Of Work* Receive and disburse money in establishments other than financial institutions. Usually involves use of electronic scanners, cash registers, or related equipment. Often involved in processing credit or debit card transactions and validating checks. Examples: Auction Clerk; Toll Collector; Disbursement Clerk.

*Education* Short-term on-the-job training.

### Waiters and Waitresses

*1999–2006 Projected Job Openings* – 1,642 (Annual Job Openings – 235)

*Salary* Mean Annual Wage – \$16,553; Median Hourly Wage – \$7.33

*Nature Of Work* Take orders and serve food and beverages to patrons at tables in dining establishment. Examples: Cocktail Waiter; Wine Steward; Head Waitress.

*Education* Short-term on-the-job training.

### First-Line Supervisors, Managers of Retail Sales Workers

*1999–2006 Projected Job Openings* – 1,393 (Annual Job Openings – 199)

*Salary* Mean Annual Wage – \$42,679; Median Hourly Wage – \$16.88

*Nature Of Work* Directly supervise sales workers in a retail establishment or department. Duties may include management functions, such as purchasing, budgeting, accounting, and personnel work, in addition to supervisory duties.

*Education* Work experience.



\*The projections of employment by industry and occupation will incorporate NAICS codes with the release of the 2002–2012 data in Summer 2004.



## COUNTY PROFILE

<b>Population</b> (cities over 100,000)	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	
San Jose	916,500	925,000	
Santa Clara	104,100	105,800	
Sunnyvale	132,600	132,500	
County Total	1,716,800	1,729,900	<i>Department of Finance</i> <sup>1</sup>
<b>Unemployment Insurance</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	
Claims Paid	108,408	214,998	
Total Amount Paid	\$253,758,981	\$694,300,905	<i>EDD, UI Claims and Payment</i>
<b>Workforce Investment Act</b>	<b>2001-2002</b>	<b>2002-2003</b>	
Adult	\$2,450,892	\$5,124,307	
Youth	2,515,978	\$5,462,356	
Dislocated Worker	4,980,299	\$7,358,465	<i>EDD, Workforce Investment Division</i> <sup>2</sup>
<b>CalWORKS</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	
Total Participants	27,630	24,297	<i>California Department of Social Services</i> <sup>3</sup>
<b>Additional County Data</b>	<b>2000-2001</b>	<b>2001-2002</b>	
Community Colleges			
Vocational Education students	89,495	98,850	
Transfer Prepared students	9,157	9,303	
Basic Skills students	22,524	24,978	<i>California Community Colleges</i> <sup>4</sup>
High School (9-12) Dropouts	1,145	920	
Percentage of total students	1.6%	1.3%	<i>California Department of Education Educational Demographics Unit</i>

<sup>1</sup>Data obtained from the state of California, Department of Finance: E-1 City/County Population Estimates, with Annual Percentage Change, January 1, 2002 and 2003.

<sup>2</sup>Data included are from WIA Final Allocations for Program Year 2001-2002 and 2002-2003. Data is also referred to as the San Jose City/Silicon Valley allocations.

<sup>3</sup>Data obtained from the California Department of Social Services, Research and Development Division, Data Systems and Survey Design Bureau's CalWORKs Cash Grant Caseload Movement and Expenditures Report for the month of December.

<sup>4</sup>Data included are from the Performance on Partnership for Excellence Goals, California Community Colleges, Chancellor's Office. They represent combined totals from California Community College Districts located within Santa Clara County.

California has 58 counties and a variety of industry activities that contribute to its economy. Information services, high-technology manufacturing, agriculture, and entertainment are a few examples of the broad range of economic productivity in the state.

In 2002, the civilian labor force grew by 221,700, an increase of 1.3 percent over 2001 figures, bringing the total labor force to more than 17.4 million persons. The unemployment rate increased from 5.4 percent in 2001 to 6.7 percent in 2002.

Overall, industry employment in California declined by 128,900 jobs in 2002. Industries recording job losses included professional and business services (60,500 jobs) and information services (53,500 jobs). Components of these industries reporting the largest declines include computer systems design and related services (-29,700 jobs); management of companies and enterprises (-18,800 jobs); Internet service providers and Web search portals (-17,900 jobs); and telecommunications (-12,100 jobs).

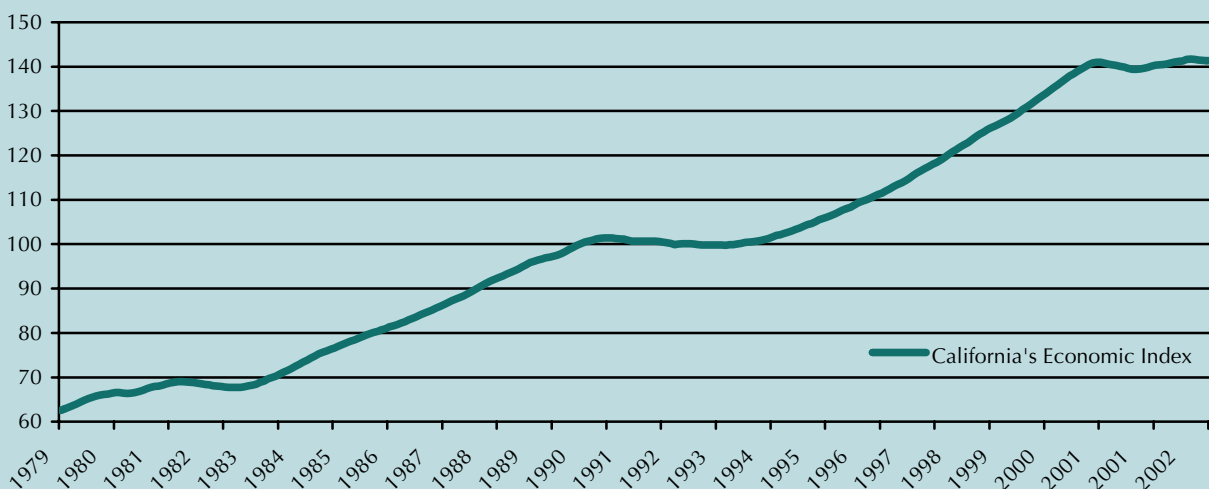
Industries reporting gains included government (66,000 jobs added) and education and health services (52,700 jobs gained). Within these growing industries, the majority of gains were in the following components: local government education (33,600 jobs); ambulatory health care services (22,400 jobs); county government (9,300 jobs); general medical and surgical hospitals (9,300 jobs); and nursing and residential care facilities (6,500 jobs).

For the period 2000-2010, California employment projections show that total nonfarm employment is expected to increase by at least 3.2 million jobs, or 22.2 percent. Although growth is projected for every industry, some job loss will occur in smaller sectors of mining, manufacturing, and transportation.

California's population is 36.5 million residents, according to the California Department of Finance's preliminary estimates for January 2003. These new data reflect a 5 percent increase over the 2000 Census data that recorded California's total population at 33.9 million.

An economic index compares actual economic activity to long-term trends. It can be helpful for monitoring state economies; comparing the length, depth, and timing of recessions at the state level; and providing a composite measure of monthly economic activity at the state level. This particular index is based on nonfarm payroll employment, the unemployment rate, average hours worked in manufacturing, and real wage and salary disbursements. These four elements are then calculated to achieve the data below, charted from 1979 to the current year. While the overall growth trend of the data is evident, the chart also reflects economic downturns, such as recessions experienced during the early 1980s, again in the early 1990s, and more recently, 2001. The index can also be used to examine other effects, such as: business cycles within the state; national economic forces on the state; and the state's overall economic activity on state fiscal conditions, poverty or in-migration.

**California's Economic Activity**  
(January 1979 to May 2003)



General information provided by "Working Paper 02-7: Consistent Economic Indexes for the 50 States" by Theodore M. Crone, Research Department, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia (May 2002). Data can be accessed through [www.phil.frb.org](http://www.phil.frb.org).

## ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

### *Local*

County of Santa Clara  
[www.sccgov.org](http://www.sccgov.org)

Association of Bay Area Governments  
[www.abag.org](http://www.abag.org)

Silicon Valley Workforce Investment Network  
[www.siliconvalleywin.com](http://www.siliconvalleywin.com)

North Valley Job Training Consortium  
[www.novaworks.org](http://www.novaworks.org)

Access Silicon Valley  
[www.accesssv.org](http://www.accesssv.org)

Community Technology Alliance  
[www.helpscc.org](http://www.helpscc.org)



### *Statewide*

Employment Development Department (EDD)  
[www.edd.ca.gov](http://www.edd.ca.gov)

EDD's Labor Market Information Division (LMID)  
[www.calmis.ca.gov](http://www.calmis.ca.gov)

California Department of Finance  
[www.dof.ca.gov](http://www.dof.ca.gov)

California Training & Education Providers (CTEP)  
[www.soicc.ca.gov/ctep](http://www.soicc.ca.gov/ctep)

Counting California  
<http://countingcalifornia.cdlib.org>

### *National*

Department of Labor  
Bureau of Labor Statistics  
[www.bls.gov](http://www.bls.gov)

Department of Labor  
Employment and Training Administration  
[www.doleta.gov](http://www.doleta.gov)

Occupational Information Network (O\*NET)  
<http://online.onetcenter.org>

U.S. Census Bureau  
[www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)

FedStats  
[www.fedstats.gov](http://www.fedstats.gov)

